









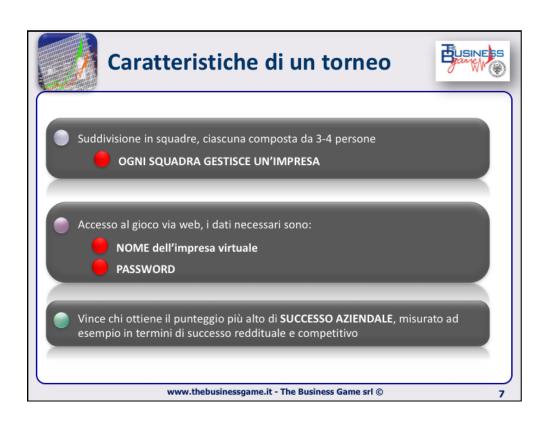


Obiettivi formativi dei Business Game



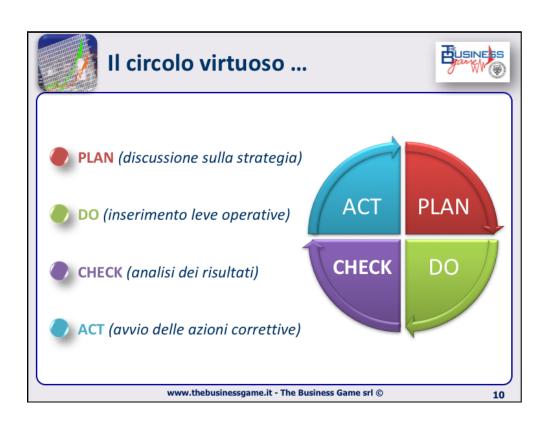
- Apprendimento di tecniche di gestione di impresa
- Miglior orientamento all'approccio strategico e la comprensione delle problematiche delle diverse funzioni aziendali
- Presa di confidenza con situazioni di rischio e incertezza
- Affinamento delle capacità decisionali in termini di tempestività ed efficacia delle scelte adottate
- Sviluppo delle soft skill dei partecipanti (leadership, teamworking,...)

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Tipologia di mercato





> Business-to-Business (B2B)



➤ l'**offerta** di mercato è costituita dalle aziende che producono 2 tipologie di prodotto

N.B. : il numero di aziende e di prodotti presenti sul mercato viene definito all'inizio del gioco e non subisce modifiche

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Domanda di mercato



- ➤ la domanda di mercato è definita autonomamente dal software in base ad algoritmi pseudo-casuali, in grado di fornire andamenti estremamente differenti
 - N.B. : il mercato non è in grado di assorbire un'offerta superiore alla domanda
 - N.B. : una domanda superiore all'offerta non viene soddisfatta da altre imprese
- gli algoritmi di determinazione della domanda tengono in considerazione in particolare due parametri: trend e stagionalità

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L'andamento quantitativo della domanda è determinato dal modello sulla base di algoritmi che prevedono elementi di casualità, trend e stagionalità. Combinando tra loro questi elementi, periodo dopo periodo la domanda consuntiva assume una forma come quella indicata nell'esempio. Si noti che la domanda *prevista* (preventivo), frutto dell'analisi di mercato, si scosta anche notevolmente da quella consuntiva, pur conservandone generalmente lo stesso andamento.



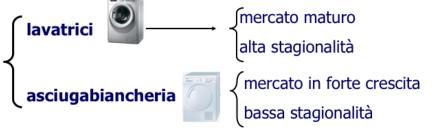


Scenario ELETTRODOMESTICI

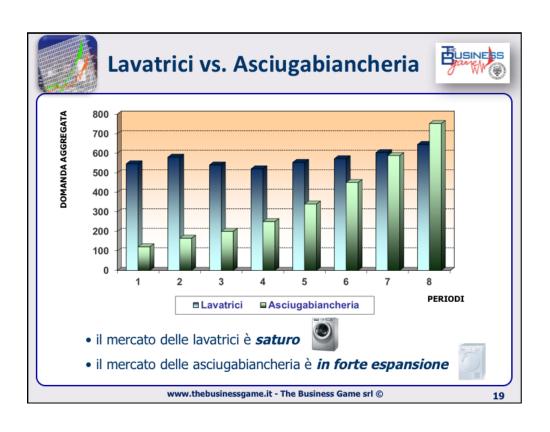


Scenario: set di *parametri* in grado di adattare il modello ad un particolare mercato

Scenario ELETTRODOMESTICI: modellizzazione del modello al mercato delle *lavatrici* e delle *asciugabiancheria* [ottenuto da un'analisi di mercato svolta presso il Gruppo Electrolux]



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Il rapporto qualità-prezzo (RQP)



- Rappresenta la sintesi dell'opinione del cliente nei confronti dei prodotti offerti dall'azienda (livello concorrenziale) ed è determinato anche dal comportamento dei concorrenti
- Determina la quota di mercato (QM) dell'azienda, poiché i pezzi venduti sono proporzionali al RQP
- ➤ Il RQP si definisce come la somma pesata delle tre prestazioni esterne (ciò che "vede" il cliente):
 - > Il **prodotto** offerto
 - > Il **servizio** offerto
 - > Il **prezzo** di vendita

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Il modello prestazionale per valutare l'andamento dell'azienda rispetto ai concorrenti tiene conto di due termini: la quota di mercato e la redditività.

In particolare la quota di mercato è proporzionale al rapporto qualità-prezzo, la cui definizione sarà quindi uno degli aspetti più importanti del gioco.



Orizzonte temporale



- La durata della simulazione ha un orizzonte temporale di 2 anni, suddivisi a loro volta in 4 trimestri, o periodi
- Ciascun periodo corrisponde ad una giocata
- Un torneo copre un arco di tempo di 2 anni virtuali, quindi 8 periodi di gioco → 8 giocate

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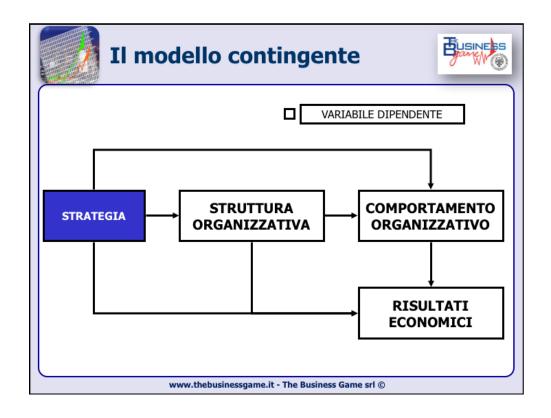
Starting from the work of Chandler (1963) some authors introduced and verified the hypothesis that strategy more than environmental and technological variables affected organizational structure. Organizations become what they are because of the environment but also due to choices made by members, especially choices about strategy and organizational design. Thompson (1967) points out that management may innovate on any all of the necessary organizational dimensions but only to the extent that innovations are acceptable considering the context. Thus, according to Delmestri (1997), this approach, which apparently seem to considering the context. Thus, according to Delmestri (1997), this approach, which apparently seem to contrast with the previous ones, can actually be considered as complementary: firms choose a strategy which correspond to a certain configuration of environmental and technological variables. In fact, strategic choices are those decisions which seek to locate the organization with respect to the specific environment and which choose methods to operate within that environment (Tosi & Carroll, 1977; Hambrick, 1984)¹. Moreover, managers not only make strategic choices but can change the environment through proactive tactics: advertising, new product introduction, aggressive pricing, or a change in governmental legislation make market environments increasingly volatile. For example, in the brewing industry the introduction of light beer and heavy advertising increased Miller's market share from 4.2% to 20% in seven years (Tosi and Slocum, 1984). Another strategic choice issue is the selection of the tactics for competing in a business. According to Miles and Snow (1978), all organizations must resolve three issues before choosing a tactic: the *entrepreneurial*, the *engineering*, and the *administrative* issues. The entrepreneurial issue is the search for a specific good or service for a target market. The engineering issue is the choice of the appropriate technology for production and distribution o

The slide shows the model proposed by Newman and Logan (1971). The first step see the firms ascertains its competitive positioning within its industry. In the second step a certain strategy is chosen considering firm's strengths and weaknesses. The third steps consists of articulating this strategy into sub-goals to be pursued by organizational sub-units; this is a planning phase. Afterwards, the organizational configuration is set since it is the means for achieving planned goals. Finally, organizational and operational tasks are executed and controlled.

¹ quoted by (Tosi and Slocum, 1984)



According to Morgan (1986) organizational theorists find themselves in a situation similar to that of the six blind men and the elephant in the old Indian story. The first blind man touches a tusk and he's totally persuaded that the elephant is actually a lance. The second, having touched the hip, is persuaded to be in front of wall. Touching the leg, the third guess he's near a tree. The fourth, touching the trunk, is inclined to believe he's got in touch with a snake. The fifth, after having for long felt the ear, is convinced to have a fan in his hands. The sixth grabbing the tail assesses that the elephant is actually a rope. The scene seems quite complicated, but what if the elephant was in movement, suggest Peter Vaill (Morgan, 1986)? The blind man touching the leg would experiment a forward elliptical movement. The one who touches the tail would be casually lashed. The elephant's movement would undermine the blind men's beliefs, making more difficult the achievement of an agreement on the real nature of the elephant. With no doubt, as in the case of the six blind men, everyone of us has different experiences of the organization and everyone of us gives to these experiences different meanings. As Morgan (1986) says, the blue collar worker would find obvious the idea that an organization is a means for exploitation; a white collar worker, in his comfortable office, would otherwise be inclined to conceive the organization as an organism which struggles to survive or as a cultural system for instance. Nonetheless, there are some differences which distinguish the organizational theorists from the six blind men in the Indian story. First of all, academics and practitioners are not blind. Secondly they are aware of the fact that if the six blind men could communicate with each other they would reach a more accurate and shared representation of the elephant. On the other hand, the organization is not a so well defined object like the elephant and there's no a favourable point of view from which observing it (Morgan, 1986). In other words, between the rich and complex organizational reality and our perception of it there's a remarkable gap. We can know the organizations only through the experience we've got of them. We can use metaphors or theories to define, express and share our knowledge with the others, but we can not ever be sure of the accuracy of our knowledge. To say it in Morgan's words "we must always be aware of this background uncertainty"



The contingency research stream changed completely the point of view under which organizations were studied: from firms considered as closed system, researchers started to recognize that organizations were open system embedded in a certain and specific environment. The concept of closed-system emphasized that the organizational structure is not determined directly or caused by the environment while the reality showed that management developed structure in consideration of (among other factors) environmental variables. Furthermore, the degree to which management successfully developed a structure compatible with their perception of the environmental was reflected in organizational performance (Luthans and Stewart, 1977). At that time, also the research methodology changed since new information technologies gave the opportunity to manage the large amount of data which derived from large-scale surveys. Furthermore, statistical tools allowed researchers to investigate correlations among variables identified: thus a high correlation meant direct influence of a certain variable over another while the reasons for this influence were not studied. The organization was therefore treated as a black-box (Delmestri, 1997). In this model the situation represent the independent variable while the organizational structure is the dependent one. The economic results (performance) depend on the organizational behaviour, the organizational structure and the situational variables. Organizational behaviour is guided by both organizational structure and situation. The organizational structure is influenced by the situational variables.

